

## NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
PROPRIETOR.

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VOLUME XLII.—NO. 231.

## AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW.

PARK THEATRE—BABY.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—AM. SIX.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—KIDNEY GOV.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—POOR OF NEW YORK.

WOODS THEATRE—THE TWO ORPHANS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE—PINK DOMINO.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—BLACKBURN.

THEATRE COMIQUE—VARIETY.

TIVOLI THEATRE—VARIETY.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN—SUMMER CONCERT.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN—VARIETY.

NEW YORK AQUARIUM—QUEER FISHES.

## QUADRUPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 19, 1877.

THE HERALD will be sent to any address, free of postage, for One Dollar per month.

The Herald special newspaper train to Saratoga, Sharon and Richfield Springs, Lake Luzerne and Lake George and all intermediate points, via Hudson River, Albany and Schenectady, runs every Sunday during the summer season. News-dealers must send in their orders direct to the New York Herald.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather in New York today will be fair and warm.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The stock market was less active, but continued very strong. Gold fell off from 105½ to 105¼. Government bonds were quiet and firm, States steady and railroads strong. Money on call was easy at 2 a 3½ per cent.

GAYVILLE, a town in the Black Hills, has been entirely destroyed by fire, but it was not much in the way of a town—only two hundred houses.

THREE LIVES were unfortunately lost yesterday by a steam tug explosion at Norfolk, Va., the result of carelessness on the part of the engineer.

LOVERS OF ART will be interested in the notes on some new foreign pictures which have just been brought here and which have not yet been placed on exhibition.

THE JERSEY STRIKERS have not escaped quite so easily as Donahue, and the probabilities are that they are far less guilty than he. His better education made his crime the greater.

DECISIVE MEASURES have at last been taken by the authorities in the coal regions. The condition of affairs at Wilkesbarre and other points is simply disgraceful, and ought to be ended as soon as possible.

THE FALLACY OF THE EXPRESSION which is so often heard, that no one is making any money, is shown by the increase in the number of depositors in savings banks for the last six months and by the amount of the deposits.

PRESIDENT HAYES' reception in Brattleboro was exceedingly enthusiastic—as enthusiastic, he told them, as the greeting his grandfather received when he came to the same place one hundred years ago to be the village blacksmith.

A GLIMPSE OF NEWPORT LIFE will be found elsewhere. The season there is exceedingly gay, and, judging from the list of fashionable amusements described by our correspondent, promises to be still gay during the next three or four weeks.

ENGLISH JOURNALS are complaining that the importation of our American meat has seriously disarranged the British markets and largely reduced the profits of farming, and consequently the value of land for agricultural purposes. The table in another column shows the extent of this branch of trade.

THE TRAGEDY which took place up town yesterday morning is one of those vulgar crimes which are liable to occur at any moment among those whose social relations are of an improper character. The death of the would-be murderer by his own hand has probably cheated the gallows, for it is hardly possible that his victim can survive the assault on his life.

AT SARATOGA yesterday one of the races was run in a driving storm, and horses and jockeys when they came in could hardly be recognized. A similar occurrence took place at Monmouth Park some weeks ago, so that in novel incidents not in the bills the two courses are even. The races were excellent as, indeed, they have been all through the meeting, and were well attended.

IT SEEMS to be the policy of the Spanish government to make the Cuban waters so uncomfortable that no vessel will dare enter them. Another attack on one of our whalers by a Spanish man-of-war is reported. The Yankee captain ran away, prudently preferring his safety to an obligatory notice in diplomatic correspondence. Mr. Evans ought to ask Spain to stop this thing without any further nonsense.

JUSTICE WHEELER was, if anything, too lenient in dealing with the criminally careless quartermaster who was brought before him yesterday. The only way to prevent what are facetiously called blasting accidents is to punish the persons responsible for them as severely as possible. A fair beginning has been made in this direction, and we hope that Justice Wheeler, in whose halcyon they appear to be, will follow up the good work.

THE WEATHER.—Yesterday morning the pressure rose rapidly over the Central, Northwestern and Atlantic districts, the area above the mean dividing those of low pressure, which extended over the lake region and British Provinces and the Gulf of Mexico. Later in the day a general fall of pressure occurred at all points east of the Rocky Mountains, but chiefly over the region where in the morning the barometer had been high. The rain areas were in the Northeast attending the departing depression, the South along the Northern margin of the Gulf area of low pressure and in the Northwest, where the barometer was very variable. The temperature varied slightly over all the districts, and very moderate winds prevailed. Local storms disturbed the general fairness of the weather on the Western lakes and the Atlantic coast. The weather in New York will be fair and warm.

## The Electoral Conflict in France.

Collision between opposing forces could scarcely be more distinctly defined than it is at this moment in France. It is a battle of all the opposition elements against the Republic, in which is presented the unusual spectacle that the government itself is in the opposition. On one side is the Republic, and it stands in this conflict in the position of the Founder of Christianity—all who are not for it are against it. On the other side, consequently, are all the conspiracies making common cause with one another in virtue of the sympathy between them as conspiracies. It is true they have their quarrels between themselves, but they have a greater quarrel with their common enemy, for the requirements of which greater quarrel the lesser must be kept in abeyance, as the instinctive enmities of cat and rat are forgotten in the perils of a common danger. Some time ago the conflict was to establish the legitimate monarchy, or the house of Orleans or the imperial régime. Now the effort of all these elements is to disestablish the Republic that came into power by the despair, discouragement and quarrels of the supporters of governments of privilege as well as by the growth of republican ideas in the country. All the political activity now, therefore, is an assault led by the government against the Republic and republican institutions.

Although political conflicts in France are monotonously like one another in their leading feature there has been none precisely like this in its open announcement of hostility to the recognized form of government by those whose plain duty it is, under the law, to defend and uphold that government. If the President of the United States, sworn to maintain the constitution, should "swing round the circle" and make speeches declaring his hostility, not merely to the constitution, but to the whole principle and theory of politics of which republican constitutions are the expression, the people of this country would laugh at it as a ridiculous and absurd spectacle if the President possessed only the actual power he has with us. But if there were an army, well trained and well equipped, of nearly a million men behind this threat, its utterance would be the signal for a great and quiet preparation on the part of the people to fight for their liberties. Yet this declaration would only be equivalent to several actually made by the President of the French Republic in recent speeches.

It is wonderful how the endeavors of the people of France to establish for themselves a government that shall be the creature of their own will are always thwarted and cheated at last—how this legitimate aspiration of a great people is perverted and led to its ruin by the extravagance of demagogues or crushed under the armed heel of some soldier with not enough soul to care more for his country than for his own pitiful ambition. These revolutions move always in the same circle. An insurrection deposes some ruler who had oppressed the people or violated his oath, and a liberal government is organized in place of the one driven out. Then follows a conflict between the supporters and friends of the deposed monarch or his heirs fighting to regain the throne on one side and the people of France on the other side fighting to retain that possession and control of their own destiny which insurrection gave. In the course of this conflict some man intrusted with power by the people betrays his trust. Made commander of the forces or head of the State that he may wield its force against all the conspiracies, intrigues and machinations of the enemy, he is seduced from his allegiance to the national cause and becomes himself the destroyer of his freedom. This is the history of two Bonapartes who reached the throne in France, and the present government has already passed through so many painful phases of resemblance to the story that it would be fatuity not to recognize the direction toward which its operations tend. All men who pervert the national force to the suppression of the just and noble national aspirations because they have selfish purposes to be served, yet commend this labor to themselves by some specious pretences. They have to deceive themselves as well as their contemporaries in regard to the real drift of their acts, and they pretend, of course, a virtuous purpose. They announce themselves as the champions of order and the saviors of society. In the first revolution the excesses of the Jacobins gave color to this pretence on the part of the first Napoleon; the theorists of '48 were enough like those madmen to help out the mimetic Second Empire in its use of the same pretence; and on the present occasion the Commune of '71 does the same duty. But the fact that this ancient scarecrow of politics is resorted to proves the poverty of invention that compels the schemers of to-day to use again the threadbare devices of former generations.

Can a gigantic conspiracy of this nature really triumph over a people aware of its intentions and determined against them? In the time of the first Napoleon the republicans were certainly a minority. His treason had the sympathy of all those classes who saw in it the first step toward the restoration of the monarchy. In the time of the next Napoleonic treason republicanism was rather a sentiment than a conviction with the mass of the nation, though great progress had been made in half a century. But if force is used to suppress the Republic now it must violate and overcome the known and recognized will of the great majority of the French nation; it can have only the sympathy of a clique of desperate men, who know that they can retain their prize, if they gain it, only by the persistent exercise of the most atrocious tyranny. If, therefore, the lapse of time does not prevent attempts against Freedom it at least seems that the conditions of the battle are more in her favor.

There is no doubt that France fairly consulted is strongly republican in opinion. In France it is thought that in the forthcoming elections, despite the disadvantages under which the conduct of the government has put the republican party, that party will have an overwhelming success at the polls. But if it does, what then? Will the

## President accept that as the decision of the

country between himself and the republicans and respect the decision? Or will he dissolve the Assembly again and thus in possession of power defy the will of the nation and drive it, perhaps, to insurrection that he may have a satisfactory pretext for the use of force?

## Preparing for Decisive Operations.

The most important incident of the operations in Bulgaria during the past week is the junction effected between the forces of Suleiman Pacha and Mehmet Ali south-west of Osman Bazar. Regarding it as an indication of the renewal of active hostilities on a grand scale we do not believe that this joining of forces will much improve the Turkish position. It certainly adds to the numerical strength of Mehmet Ali's army, but does so at the risk of sacrificing the Turkish defence to the fortune of a single great battle, news of which may reach us at any moment. Our map, published elsewhere this morning, shows the relative positions of the two armies near Osman Bazar and the peculiar value of the Russian advanced force at the Shipka pass. Osman Pacha at Plevna occupies a strong post well covered by earthworks, but he finds his communications with Sofia and Widdin seriously interrupted by the Russian cavalry operating on his flank and rear on the western side of the Vid. General Gourkha regards the Russian lines as absolutely unassailable. The arrival of reinforcements will enable the Grand Duke Nicholas to resume the offensive with almost a certainty of success. The Turks have been guilty of the folly of attempting to recapture the Dobrukscha. This is another waste of force which should be applied against the Russian front from Shumla. It cannot possibly succeed in bettering the position of the Turks, even if it accomplishes a partial occupation of the coast near Kustendje. In Armenia the Russian movements are shrouded in mystery, but it is very evident they are designed to entrap Makhtar Pacha and his entire army. Unless he is exceedingly wary he will find himself shut up in Kars, without a hope of breaking out. The fortification of Gallipoli continues. The Turks do not feel disposed to tolerate a British occupation of that fortress and decline to entertain any proposal for the passage of the Dardanelles by a foreign fleet. This resolution is as plucky as it is prudent.

## Action of the Fire Commissioners.

The control of the Fire Department has recently passed into the hands of the Tammany leaders, two of the Commissioners out of the three being members of the Tammany organization. Acting on the principle that to "the victors belong the spoils" the majority of the Board recently commenced the work of removing the old employees and appointing reliable Tammany men to the vacant places. The Fire Commissioners summoned the doomed men before the Board and asked them to give reasons, if they had any, why they should not be removed. This is reversing the order of the charter, which provides, not that a regular employee of a city department shall be required to give reasons why he shall not be removed, but that the heads of the department who displace him shall give reasons why he is removed. The men thus summoned and interrogated stated that they were ignorant of having committed any offence, except that of not belonging to the Tammany party, whereupon they were all officially decapitated. The charter in section 28 provides that no regular employee of a department or bureau shall be removed "until he has been informed of the cause of the proposed removal and has been allowed an opportunity of making an explanation, and in every case of a removal the true grounds thereof shall be forthwith entered upon the records of the department or board. In case of removal a statement showing the reason therefor shall be filed in the department." This seems to imply that no removal of a regular clerk can be made except for cause, and probably the courts would hold that it is intended for the protection of a faithful employee and that the cause must be sufficient to show that the removal is for the public good.

## Some time ago the Fire Commissioners

removed a number of firemen, in violation of the seventy-seventh section of the charter. The courts ordered the men restored, after a long litigation, which was carried by the department to the Court of Appeals, and which cost the city a large sum of money. Suits are now pending, or have been settled by the department, for the back pay of the illegally removed men, covering a period, we believe, of some eighteen months. It will scarcely be advisable for the department to involve the city in further litigation, especially as the present removals have not, apparently, been made in the public interests, but in the interests of a political faction.

## Pulpit Topics To-day.

The temperance cause will be pushed forward again to-day in Cooper Institute and in the Gospel Tent. The people and affairs in Palestine, which are attracting a little attention at this time, will receive a little more at Sea Cliff to-day from Dr. De Hass, who has returned after several years' residence in the capital of that interesting land. Religious self-conceit is poor capital to carry around, and Mr. Washburn will not doubt prove it such this evening before he sits down from its consideration. Character is like a house, which every man builds for himself; but the difficulty is to know how to build and with what materials. Dr. Holme will give the required information, and will also add a little advice on the married relation, for women have a great deal to do in building up the characters of men as well as their own. The life of Joshua and the mediocrity of Jesus Christ will play important parts in the spiritual instruction imparted by Dr. Westcott, and as for the conflicts, real or apparent, between religion and science, Mr. McCarthy will harmonize them to-day so that nothing will be left for the doctors of divinity to harmonize when they return from their vacations. They can, therefore, altogether ignore philosophy and science and the current sensations, and give themselves more fully to preaching "Christ and Him crucified." We

## are glad Mr. McCarthy is rendering such

good service during these hot days to the cause of truth and religion.

## A Fact To Be Remembered.

We do not suppose there is a single citizen of New York outside the professional politicians who will not admit that thirty-two million dollars a year is too large a sum to expend on the municipal government, and that by proper economy that amount might be greatly reduced without impairing the efficiency of the public service. Indeed, no person doubts that the reduction of all commissions to a single head, the consolidation or abolition of unnecessary bureaus and the simplification of the business of the several departments, especially of our complicated financial system, would give us a much more vigorous and effective city government than we now possess, and at about one-half of the present cost. Take, for instance, two departments which are notoriously incapable managers—the Health and Dock departments. We find the former with an appropriation of over two hundred thousand dollars for the current year, and with an army of worthless employees whose positions are virtually sinecures. Thirty good men, at salaries of two thousand dollars a year each, could, with the co-operation of the police, do the whole business of the Health Department far better than it is done by the present officers, and could give the city that protection against disease which it now fails to receive. The Dock Department asserts its independence of the Board of Apportionment, and claims the right to control its own expenditures. But by the last January return it shows a list of over a hundred salaried employees, drawing one hundred and forty thousand dollars a year, besides over one hundred and eighty persons who are paid by the hour, a prolific source of public robbery under the old Tammany Ring, and by no means secure against leakages at the present time. Some idea of the sort of services for which the people are made to pay in this department may be gathered from the fact that among the employees are four cooks on dredges and scows who receive the first class wages of five hundred and fifty dollars a year each—a little over forty-five dollars a month. Yet these two departments are only fair specimens of nearly all the others under the city government.

## The necessity of economizing in these ex-

travagant expenditures was recognized by the last Legislature, and four or five bills were passed to accomplish that desirable object. Unfortunately they all met defeat in the Executive chamber, the Governor's principal reason for refusing to allow them to become laws being based on the plea that they did not receive the assent of a majority of the representatives from the city of New York. The conclusive answer to this special pleading of course was that the New York members represented not the city, but Tammany Hall; that the Tammany Hall democracy holds possession of the city departments and is responsible for their exorbitant expenditures, and that Tammany Assemblymen would no more favor a reduction of the political patronage of the city departments now than Tammany Assemblymen would have voted to tie up Tweed's hands when he was robbing the city eight or nine years ago. But, without criticising Governor Robinson's unfortunate vetoes, we desire to point out that so long as he continues in office it will be impossible to secure any reform or honest economy in the New York municipal government if a majority of Tammany Assemblymen are allowed to represent the city at Albany. If the Governor desires to be consistent he cannot sign any bills to reduce our heavy city burdens next year, unless they receive the support of a majority of the city members, and it is certain that no Tammany representative will vote for a dollar's reduction of the present political patronage of the municipal departments.

## General Ducaut and the Chicago Riots.

There were so many men who failed to do their duty in the recent labor disturbances that the list of their names cut down to the lowest possible point is quite long enough, and it is a great pity that it should be lengthened by the addition, through inadvertence or gross injustice, of the names of men whose conduct was in fact upright, honorable and praiseworthy. It is to be regretted, that in the reports from Chicago at the time of the riots there, when many wild stories came over the wire, one was sent and published that impugned the courage and good conduct of General Ducaut, a veteran soldier, who, as is now shown, did his duty honorably on that occasion. It is a gross wrong that any imputation should be made on a man of his worth. He was a brave and gallant soldier of the late war. He went to the war as a private soldier, rose to be inspector general of the Army of the Cumberland, and was for a time chief of staff to General Rosecrans. Against such a man the charge of cowardice is ridiculous. One of the taxes that society pays for the facility and speed with which intelligence is spread abroad by the newspapers is that injustice is thus sometimes done to good men through the haste with which opinions are formed by the energetic reporters, who occasionally judge a man's acts on very insufficient evidence of his character. If there is any equivalent for this it is that it gives the victim of a false report the opportunity to show, in calmer moments and in circumstances where the charge of ostentation cannot be made, what his conduct really was in the critical hour.

## Patti's Divorce.

Adelina Patti has passed through one more stage in the history of a prima donna. She is divorced from the nobleman whom she married for reasons rather of vanity than affection, and who, not to be outdone in indifference by a prima donna, perhaps admired her less for her real beauty and great talents than for the substantial sums gained by the exercise of those talents and the exhibition of that beauty on the stage. If on the one hand it excites contempt to observe in a noble husband's conduct a great discrepancy between what is supposed to be due to the dignity of a name with a title attached and the actual course taken, on the other hand but little sympathy is due to the artist who invited calamity

## in the foolish vanity of getting a titled husband

at the cost of no matter what encumbrances. It may fairly be said, however, that this was the vanity of a foolish girl, and who is to quarrel with the foolish girl if they have vanities of that sort—butterfly desires to fly and sparkle in the pleasure gardens of life, where all seems to be their childish eyes fragrant and splendid? But the case-hardened adventurers with noble names who coolly count on those names as baits to catch girls who are gold mines—though these are as much in the course of nature as the others—are far less endurable spectacles. The pleas presented on either side in the French court are given in another column, and tell pathetically the whole painful story, though from very different points of view. Apparently Patti will be financially free from her husband under the law of France when the decree of the Court is made effective, and the law equally divides the accumulated property. The husband will, therefore, have secured a fortune by the union—for half of what has been saved from Patti's earnings in the years since her marriage is a handsome sum.

## Has the American Stage Declined?

That the artistic standard of the stage has been of late years lowered in our large cities there is no doubt, but whether the stage generally has degenerated is an undetermined question. Fifteen or twenty years ago the tendency of theatrical art was to concentration, and then there existed those great stock companies which old theatre-goers recall with regret and pride. Now the tendency is toward expansion, and the theatrical ability which once clustered around the centre is distributed along the circumference. This has been compelled by the extraordinary development of the country and the demand for theatres and actors in regions which fifteen years ago were almost uninhabited wildernesses. All professions and arts must rest upon a business basis, and the drama is not an exception. The great cities have been drained of their artists to supply the wants of the country, and thus metropolitan stock companies have been broken up to provide stars for a thousand towns. Young men who in the golden age of our drama would have been held fit to play Hamlet now star as Hamlet, and no one can blame them if they find it to their pecuniary profit. In this way art suffers, but it is the inevitable result of the rapid growth of the nation. We do not think that the change which has come over our stage indicates a condition of decay, but on the contrary believe that the theatres that are built in every little town, and the travelling companies which try to furnish the whole country with amusement, are really evidences of its vitality. Wherever our civilization goes the theatre goes with it, and the only way in which to check this scattering process, by which dramatic art temporarily suffers, would be to tear up the vast railroad system which makes the entire continent, as it were, a single stage. The truth is that this is a period of transition in the American theatre, and that we must lose in the present in order to gain in the future.

## The traveller who should behold the up-

rising of the Nile and the plains of Egypt submerged in one vast lake might imagine the country ruined, but when the flood subsided he would see the fields fertilized, and that which seemed to be desolation transformed into prosperity and wealth.

## PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Sitting Bull is still out on his own recognizance. Saturday Night.—Auctions speak louder than words.

A Bloomfield boy prayed, "Give us this day our homestead bread."

Switzerland calls Congress the greatest English master of pure comedy.

A California girl was nominated for school superintendent because she was pretty.

Philadelphia Bulletin:—"Fog belies is what they call the bullies of Newport this season."

A Cape Cod man swears that the serpent is sixty feet long. This story is as tough as pie crust.

Mr. Ashbury Jarrett, a veteran of the war of 1812 and father of Mr. H. C. Jarrett, is visiting New York.

Why is it that English reviewers, writing of translations of Dante, so seldom speak of the work of Longfellow?

Rocheater Democrat:—"Great contest after two months of married life—Which shall be speaker of the house?"

The lumber trade is very low, but a few Hamilton boys were heard to cry about hard times yesterday when he was under a press of shingles in the woodshed.

An English writer thinks that business and professional men wear out their lives by crowding their appointments within a few hours in the middle of the day.

Gentlemen must have patience. If we printed all the alleged jokes sent to us every day there would be nothing else for us to do. The column might be better, but there would be nobody to draw the salary.

Artificial flowers steeped in a chemical preparation to show the state of the atmosphere are now called sympathetic nosegays. They are very discolored even when prettified, and are not fit ornaments for the mantel.

An elegant dress of pale blue silk, the train and bolero being of cream brocade, with a quantity of cream lace about the gown, with lace ruffles and a Robens collar; a large hat, with feathers of cream and blue, bows of cream silk and a diamond buckle.

A reporter of the San Francisco Mail bored into the secrets of the Taxpayers' Association with a two inch auger through the ceiling of the room in which a meeting was being held. His presence was betrayed, however, by the dropping of large pieces of plaster on the pate of an orator and conversation ended the proceedings.

Virginia (Nev.) Terrestrial Enterprise:—"The latest delusion and snare in San Francisco is a place of glass cunningly cut into a veritable snare of ice, which is put into an intoxicated man's cooling draught. This is becoming much in vogue among the corner grocers as a money saving device. The victim, being drunk, of course does not detect the cheat, but luxuriates in fancied frigidity."

Chicago Tribune:—"A schoolmistress in a suburban town, who had long been annoyed by the perversity of a male pupil of nineteen, on one of the closing days of last term kept him in and undertook to whale him. He, however, disarmed her, and returned several kisses for each blow. The schoolmistress, unable to forgive this breach of discipline, looked him sternly in the face, and shaking her forefinger at him in a menacing manner, said, solemnly, 'William, I will give you precisely fifteen minutes to stop hugging me, and if you do not stop I will punish you very severely.'

William Beck:—"She called it New York. And she still believed it was New York, though we went in the evening to a great hall that was all lit up with small colored lamps; and the band was playing Leoco; and the same young men in the straw hats were promading round and round; and smoking cigarettes; and smart waiters were bringing glasses of beer to the small tables in the boxes. Then we got back to the hotel not a little tired with the long, hot, parading day and we went to bed—perchance to dream of cool English rains, and our Surrey hedges, and the wet-windy clouds blowing over from the sea."

## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

From All Parts of the World.

## THE BRITISH RIFLE TEAM.

The New American Minister Received by the King of Spain.

## GENERAL GRANT IN DENMARK.

Gambetta's Hopes of a Republican Victory at the Polls.

## DEPRESSION OF TRADE IN ENGLAND.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, August 19, 1877.

The human line steamer City of Richmond, which sailed from Queenstown yesterday evening with the British rifle team, took besides those named in a previous despatch, Mr. Peierkin as a reserve. Three ladies also accompany Sir Henry Mordaunt's party.

MR. LOWELL ARRIVED IN MADRID.

A despatch from Madrid says King Alfonso received Mr. Lowell, the newly appointed United States Minister to Spain, to-day, with great solemnity. Mr. Lowell spoke in very flattering terms of Spain. The King replied in a similar friendly tone. No allusion was made to Cuba.

EX-PRESIDENT GRANT IN DENMARK.

A telegram from Copenhagen says that ex-President Grant has arrived there. He will visit his sister, who married Dr. Cramer, the American Minister.

GAMBETTA'S HOPES OF VICTORY.

M. Gambetta, in his recent speech at Lille, said:—"The mere re-election of the 363 would be an inadequate protest against the 10th of May, and would not give sufficient authority for finishing with this policy of oscillation and subterfuge." He expressed the belief that his former estimate of 400 would be exceeded, now that liberal rivalries had ceased. Recruits had been gained and the best recruits would be obtained in the West, centre and Northwest, a part of France hitherto most apathetic, but which now began to talk of liberty and republicanism.

THE MINISTER OF WAR NOT PARTISAN ENOUGH.

The figure, which lately attacked the Duke de Broglie, President of the Council and Minister of Justice, as being an obstacle to the proclamation of a state of siege, now makes a similar complaint against General Berthaut, Minister of War.

DECRET ARRANGED.

The semi-official *Moniteur*, which defends General Berthaut, charges General Ducrot, who commands at Bourges, with being the instigator of these attacks. The *Moniteur* thinks it quite allowable that General Ducrot, approving a policy of force, should regret not being in the Cabinet to carry out his programme; but considers it deplorable and serious that he should stimulate a break up of the Ministry.

RUNNING ON SHORT TIME.

The Daily News states that several cotton mills at Blackburn commenced running on short time yesterday. It is expected that in a few days the movement will become general throughout the Blackburn district.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR CUBA.

A Madrid despatch states that 7,200 men will go to Cuba between now and the 20th of September.

THE ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

The Times, in its financial article, discussing the service of the foreign debt of the Argentine Confederation, says:—"The dividends and drawings on the debt have not been provided for from the revenue, and the prospect of a further deficit is so decided this year that what has been true in the past is plainly true now. The dividends have been met partly by borrowing in London on pledged stock and partly by note issues in Buenos Ayres."

## THE FISHERY COMMISSION.

OPINION OF THE LONDON TIMES—NEED OF LARGER POWERS.

Toronto, Ont., August 19, 1877.

A special cablegram from London to the *Globe* states that the Times, in a lengthy editorial on the Fisheries Commission, says:—"No sooner did the commission begin business than the conviction arose that another commission and another treaty would be necessary to settle the dispute. This would be a very large and important conclusion of its labors. The mode of dealing with Canadian claims always seemed exceedingly inconvenient, involving as it did continually recurring disputes. It was urged as an excuse for the treaty that no other terms were obtainable. It would have been better to have had no Washington Treaty than to have failed to provide for a settlement of the difficulty. It was intended to remove all points in dispute, but there is as much in dispute as ever. It is a question of commercial policy, on which the Times pronounces no opinion. Whether the Canadians would not act wisely in permitting fishermen of any nationality to come in and buy bait and ice freely there can be no question. They have the right to exclude foreign fishermen if they choose under the Convention of 1818. If the Washington Treaty gave fuller rights of resorting to Canadian waters it allows that compensation may be required for concessions. The Times sees no clear way out of the numerous difficulties. The best course perhaps would be for the two governments to come to a preliminary agreement to give the Commissioners, power to decide the whole of the cases laid before them, giving each an equal vote. Captain Atkins the chairman of the treaty as would do substantial justice between the disputants."

## ANOTHER SPANISH OUTRAGE.

THE AMERICAN FLAG FIRED ON AND OBLIGED TO FLY.

BOSTON, August 19, 1877.

A letter received from the captain of the schooner Edward Lee, of Provincetown, by his mother, dated March, gives the following facts.—Sailed from Provincetown February 5, nothing unusual occurring to cause any deviation of a voyage from that usually